

## Israel jails 4 Arabs

TEL AVIV, Nov. 8 (R). — Four young men from a nearby Palestinian refugee camp have been jailed for nine months for taking part in demonstrations, army sources said here today.

The young men who were not identified, came from the Beit Alma camp. Youngsters of many towns on the Occupied West Bank of Jordan demonstrated on Nov. 2.

The trial of ultra-nationalist Rabbi Moshe Levinger, leader of the 84 Gush Emunim of Kiryat Arba' outside Hebron, has been postponed until next week, Israeli sources said.

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Israeli labour unrest spreads

TEL AVIV, Nov. 8 (R). — More than 100,000 workers -- almost half of Israel's labour force -- were today on strike, threatening to strike or working to rule.

Latest to be caught up in the labour unrest spreading through the country were its civil servants, who announced today that they will strike within 15 days if the government refuses an immediate pay increase.

The wage disputes come against a background of continuing high inflation, expected to reach 30 per cent this year.

## U.N. spotlights fate of Gaza Palestinians

In resolutions condemning displacement of refugees in occupied territories

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8 (R). — The General Assembly's special political committee today overwhelmingly deplored the "continued refusal of the Israeli authorities" to take steps for the return of inhabitants displaced from the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

In a resolution adopted by 101 votes to two against (Israel and Costa Rica), with two abstentions (Malawi and Papua New Guinea), the committee also called on Israel to take immediate steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants and to desist from all measures obstructing this, "including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories."

In a second resolution, the committee called on Israel to take immediate steps for the return of refugees to camps from which they had been removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide them with adequate shelter.

Israel was also called on to desist from "further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters."

U.S. representative Betty Jane Jones said she had voted for the first resolution because it was consistent with her country's long-standing insistence that persons displaced since 1967 should be able to return to their homes.

But the U.S. had abstained on the second draft since it was "illogical that a resolution purporting to relieve the plight of refugees should call for them to return to camps."

According to a recent report by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, between July 1967 and June 1976 a total of 12,544 shelter rooms housing 4,736 refugee families were demolished in the Gaza Strip refugee camps by, or at the insistence of, the Israeli authorities, sometimes as a condition for allowing the purchase of homes in local housing projects.

During the same period, the Israeli military authorities built a total of 5,821 rooms in the Gaza Strip housing projects while the U.N. Relief and Works Agency constructed a further 1,834 rooms at Israeli expense. This fell far short of what had been compulsorily demolished.

## Israel likely to get its way at UNESCO's Nairobi meet

NAIROBI, Nov. 8 (R). — Israeli membership of UNESCO's European group was virtually assured here today.

The UNESCO general conference today formally approved -- with 70 votes in favour, none against and 17 abstentions -- a proposal recognising the right of all member states to belong to the UNESCO regional group of their choice. The Soviet Union and the Arab World have pointed out that Israel is not part of Europe, but the new proposal gets round the problem.

There were also strong indications that the United States, which cut off its contributions to UNESCO after a bitter row over Israel two years ago, might now pay the \$38 million it still owes for 1975-76.

Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs, said in a statement that he hoped Washington would resume full commitment to UNESCO -- "including monetary" -- if "a conciliatory attitude" continued to prevail in the 141-nation U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

At the 1974 general conference in Paris, delegates voted against Israeli membership of the European group. This led to a bitter row and the U.S. decision to cut off its contributions.

Under the new arrangement, the regions are left to decide whether or not to accept a new member and no plenary vote is required unless a member state specifically requests it. Israel is virtually certain of a favourable vote from the European group.

During today's brief debate, Egypt and Syria said they were abstaining because they did not wish to bring unnecessary controversy to the conference although they had strong reservations about the position of Israel in UNESCO.

The Soviet Union also abstained -- while China said it was opposed to the Soviet Union being a member of UNESCO's Asian as well as European group.

Conference sources said they still expected sharp objections to Israel's conduct in the occupied Arab territories.

They said it was almost certain that Arab states would call for Israel's exclusion from all UNESCO activities except the general conference. The grounds are that Israel has disregarded a UNESCO resolution calling on it not to excavate under Moslem religious sites in Jerusalem. Such excavations are endangering the foundations of the Aqsa Mosque and other holy places.

The sources said the voting would be considerably closer on this issue, but they expected Israel to be spared by a slim majority.

## MAHMOUD RIAD DUE HERE TODAY

AMMAN (R). — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad will arrive here Tuesday on a short visit to Jordan, official sources said here today.

Mr. Riad is on a tour of several countries to follow up the resolutions of the Arab summit conference held in Cairo last month.

The summit endorsed a plan agreed at the six-sided Riyadh summit, which called for a 30,000-strong Arab security force to separate the warring parties and deter truce violations in Lebanon.

Mr. Riad visited Damascus Monday where he had talks with President Hafez Assad.

The Arab League secretary general later arrived in Beirut where he called on Lebanese President Elias Sarkis to discuss the functions of the Arab security force.

Mr. Riad accompanied by the Arab League's special envoy to Lebanon, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, then flew back to Damascus for further talks.

They left in a Syrian military helicopter from the small port of Kaslik, north of Beirut.

## As part of Arab peace force Syrian troops begin to take up position on Beirut-Damascus highway

BEIRUT, Nov. 8 (R). — Syrian troops, their trucks roughly smeared with Arab League white paint, have begun their new peace-keeping role in Lebanon. The troops were deployed under cover of darkness in leftist-held territory in the mountains east of Beirut. Their officers said today that they were ready to do battle with either side to stamp out violations of the 19-day-old ceasefire in Lebanon's civil war. The peace-keeping force is eventually supposed to number 30,000 men and include contingents from a number of Arab countries. But the Syrian army is expected to be the backbone of the force. The Syrian soldiers in the first deployment crossed the battle lines just east of leftist-held Alep.

Guided by Palestinian commandos, they moved through Alep and took up positions along the Beirut-Damascus highway at a point where leftist and rightwing gunmen face each other about 200 metres apart.

"We are not Syrian soldiers any more," the lieutenant commanding the force told Reuters correspondent James Anderson when he visited the area. "We are Arab League soldiers."

The lieutenant said that warnings through a megaphone were enough to silence a brief clash in the area during the night.

The region was very calm by morning, and one of the Syrian soldiers entertained his comrades with a flute.

In Beirut, however, heavy artillery shells slammed into residential areas on both sides of the divided capital. The shelling was relatively light.

A few miles west of Alep tonight, rightwing and leftist militiamen exchanged fierce volleys of machinegun and artillery fire. The darkened hillside was lit by streaks of tracer bullets and the flashes of exploding rockets.

There was no indication, however, that any Syrian peace-keepers were close enough to attempt to interfere with the fighting.

During the afternoon, a Syrian bulldozer cleared a huge barricade of boulders from the main highway on the eastern outskirts of Alep -- another preparation for the movement of peace-keeping forces down towards Beirut.

But at sunset the main Syrian force had still not crossed into leftist-held territory.

President Sarkis, in his first broadcast to the nation since his inauguration in September, appealed last night for an end to the fighting. He said the new Arab League peace-keeping force was essential to halt the 18-month old civil war.

Deployment of the Arab League force has been a week behind the schedule approved as part of peace plan at summit meetings in Riyadh and Cairo last month.

There was no official word when the first peace force moves would be followed up with a major deployment of forces, or when the peace-keepers would move into rightist-held areas.

Most newspapers predicted it would come tomorrow.

Mr. Kamal Junblatt, leader of Lebanon's coalition of leftwing parties, tonight welcomed the deployment of the security force and called on combatants to stop artillery bombardments and thus spare innocent lives.

After a meeting of leftist parties, Beirut Radio quoted Mr. Junblatt as saying: "We call on our fighters, particularly the fighters in the Alep area, to facilitate the entry of the force into Beirut."

The new force is under the personal command of President

Sarkis. Its executive commander, Col. Ahmad Al Haj, officially took up his new duties today.

The main rightist leaders, Phalangist head Pierre Gemayel and [Continued on page 6]

## EEC rejects Arab proposals for large-scale preferential trade agreement

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (R). — The Common Market has opposed proposals from Arab countries for a wide-ranging preferential trade agreement between the EEC and the members of the Arab League, community officials said today.

The Arab proposal was discussed by experts from the two sides here last week, who met as part of the so-called Euro-Arab dialogue for intensified economic and industrial cooperation between them.

The community feels trade relations between the two sides can be handled within existing arrangements between the EEC and individual Arab states.

Nine of the 20 Arab League countries have preferential trade pacts with the community, but the EEC refuses to extend such arrangements beyond the immediate Mediterranean area, claiming it would go against its international trade obligations.

The Arabs feel the importance of trade flows between the Arab states and the EEC entitle them to special preferential links with the community. Arab League members are now the biggest single trading partner of the EEC, supplying 20 per cent of its imports and taking nearly 13 per cent of its exports.

The issue will now go to the so-called General Commission of the dialogue due to meet at top political level in Tunis next month or early next year, the officials said.

## Britain eyes £700m Saudi air defence contract as Prince Sultan arrives in London

LONDON, Nov. 8 (R). — Britain is negotiating a new £700 million contract to build up Saudi Arabia's air defences, informed sources said today.

The contract, together with other which could eventually total £3 billion over the next 12 years, is expected to be discussed between British ministers and Saudi Arabia's Defence and Aviation Minister, Prince Sultan Ibn Aziz.

He arrived in London today for talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan, Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Defence Secretary Fred Mulley over the next few days.

A spokesman for the British Aircraft Corporation (BAC) said today: "We are negotiating new contracts but we cannot give details."

In 1973 BAC, representing several hundred other companies as well as itself, won a £250 million contract under which about 2,000 jets went to Saudi Arabia to build airfields, train pilots, maintain aircraft and defence systems and generally develop the country's air defences until 1978.

Sources said the current negotiations deal with a four-year extension of this order and other air defence development projects. Several thousand experts would be needed. It was hoped that they could be completed early next year. The British government also hoped to negotiate an additional multi-million sterling deal for equipping and training Saudi Arabia's para-military National Guard and the police force.

The Saudi Air Force has more than 100 combat planes including 40 BAC Lightning fighters and 37 Strikemaster jets.

British officials said Britain's prospects of more defence contracts were enhanced by the fact that the fall in the value of sterling had made British equipment the cheapest in the Western world and that the Saudis would be reluctant to make radical changes in their British-style military infrastructure.

Mr. Agnew made it clear that he has never accused the major American news media of taking part in any "conspiracy" to colour the news, as his many critics often suggest, but he charges that "the increasing centralisation in the New York-Washington, D.C. axis of the big media of national impact has caused them to quickly evolve a point of view that is uniformly expressed. They generally have the same opinions on what is good and bad for the country."

He also makes it clear that neither is he accusing American Jews of any media "conspiracy", and explains: "There is heavy Jewish ownership in the media, and therefore Jewish views are reflected. The Zionist influence on the big media is very heavy, and it has created a climate in the media that is supportive of Israel. The average American generally does not get or know the Arab point of view. The Arab point of view is obliterated from the daily coverage of news in America."

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The sources said the voting would be considerably closer on this issue, but they expected Israel to be spared by a slim majority.

## Richard returns home to report on deadlock in Rhodesian Geneva talks

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (Agencies). — The chairman of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, Lord Richard, returns to London tonight to make a personal report on the deadlocked parley, it was announced here.

A British spokesman said Mr. Richard would make a "personal report on the present state of the conference and on how he sees the future course of the negotiations."

Mr. Richard would return here tomorrow afternoon, the spokesman said. He said that Mr. Richard, who was making the trip at the initiative of the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland.

In London, informed sources said the British cabinet will tomorrow discuss the Geneva conference in the wake of Mr. Richard's return.

Mr. Richard's return was "nothing dramatic", Foreign Office sources said.

But observers felt these assurances were hardly convincing. Political commentators in Geneva were unanimous that the talks

have reached an "impasse" from which they saw no exit apart from a fresh American intervention on which, officials contended, was not envisaged at the moment.

Diplomatic sources said that there was no indication just how Mr. Richard planned to bridge the gap between the nationalists' insistence that independence be granted within a year, and the white government's claim that it would take 23 months to hand over to black majority rule.

Both sides have publicly turned down Mr. Richard's compromise independence date of Mar. 1, 1978, and have not shifted their stands.

And with no date immediately announced for the four black nationalist leaders and white delegates to get round the conference table again, Mr. Richard has spent his time in private talks with aides.

The two sides have spent five days on the date issue and they last met on Friday, with the nationalists saying that it must be decided on before any further progress can be made.

## Spiro Agnew: Arab viewpoint is blacked out from Americans

AMMAN (J.T.). — Former U.S. President Spiro Agnew has charged that "very heavy Zionist influence" on the national news in the United States has obliterated the Arab view from daily coverage of news in America.

In an interview here with the Jordan Times Sunday, Mr. Agnew warned that the passage of federal laws to counter the boycott of Israel is not in the interest of the United States, that President-elect Jimmy Carter should take a close look at what effect this legislation will have on unemployment and foreign trade for the United States.

Mr. Agnew emphasised repeatedly that he speaks out as a free American citizen "worried about the propriety of my country's relations with another country," namely Israel.

He also makes it clear that neither is he accusing American Jews of any media "conspiracy", and explains: "There is heavy Jewish ownership in the media, and therefore Jewish views are reflected. The Zionist influence on the big media is very heavy, and it has created a climate in the media that is supportive of Israel. The average American generally does not get or know the Arab point of view. The Arab point of view is obliterated from the daily coverage of news in America."

"Press coverage of the Middle East is not balanced. The pro-Israel thesis is driven home every day; we're inundated with this material, and there is nothing from the Arab side. There's a vacuum of pro-Arab material. Criticism of Israel is suppressed, and I resent it. I resent censorship. Freedom of the press in America is a fiction."

Mr. Agnew went on to recount many examples of subtle and not so subtle Zionist pressure against him and others who have tried

to make criticisms of Israel in the United States. "I have been harassed personally and I put up with constant vilification," Mr. Agnew said, pointing out instances where he has been on promotion tours for his recently published novel and has been greeted by aggressive and disruptive groups from the B'nai B'rith organisation. "Some of the things they do make them look more like a Jewish Gestapo than a religious organisation," he charged, adding that Zionist pressure tactics are also brought to bear upon non-Zionist Jews who speak out in the United States.

Mr. Agnew recounted many of the experiences that others also mention as being standard tactics of Zionist groups in the United States in either promoting the Israeli cause or suppressing the Arab view. These include subsidising trips to Israel for journalists, sending prominent Israelis on American lecture tours, paying "honorariums" ("a subtle form of bribery") to U.S. congressmen to speak before Jewish groups, withholding advertising from newspapers or other press organs that give clearly balanced coverage of the Middle East situation, placing obstacles in front of writers or filmmakers trying to get their material published or distributed, and other forms of "subtle, manipulative censorship that goes on under the table all the time."

Mr. Agnew suggested that "freedom of speech" is a misnomer, and that the critical test of freedom is "the right to be heard." He said that Zionist pressures have effectively quashed the Arab viewpoint's right to be heard, and that many non-Zionist American Jews "are afraid to open their mouths" because of the harassment campaigns that would be conducted against them.

"It will take a long time to counter these influences," Mr. [Continued on page 6]

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## Elements of hope

The simple fact that a president of Lebanon has asked his people to show sentiments of fraternity, affection and love is a welcomed twist to the record of recent pronouncements by the "leaders" of the Lebanese people. President Sarkis' exhortation to the Lebanese to greet the Arab peace force with displays of goodwill, coupled with the actual deployment of the first contingents of the Arab force, is something to build on. Not only this, but something quite extraordinary happened in Lebanon yesterday. Soldiers of the Arab peace force told some people that were shooting at each other to stop shooting -- and the shooting, miraculously, stopped. So what we have today are peace troops who make peace, fighters who listen to requests to silence their guns and a president in Lebanon who asks his countrymen to be gracious. That's quite a change.

It is further to be applauded that President Sarkis said that after security and stability were assured in Lebanon, there could be guarantees of "human freedoms and the rights of the citizens." That would be icing on the cake.

Security and stability should be the immediate goals of the people who look upon Lebanon with goals in mind. Freedoms and rights will not come by presidential fiat, but will emerge from the clear will of the majority of Lebanese if and when circumstances permit the majority of the Lebanese to express their will. It is nevertheless an encouraging sign that President Sarkis is talking in terms of these things, and one hopes that the new Lebanon, unlike the old one, will indeed spread the fruits of freedom around to all the citizens.

Once again, Lebanon finds itself at a crossroads. The normal pattern has been that a crossroads is something to be transcended by the force of gunfire. Today, the elements are in place to change this recent tradition. Most important in the short run among these elements is the will of an honest president, the physical presence and determination to act of Arab peace troops, and, hovering vaguely in the background, the desire of the Arab states to bring this gruesome war to an end.

In the long run, though, the only element that will ensure peace and freedom for the Lebanese people is the ability of the fighting factions to compromise and act faithfully. They have a chance this week to prove their goodwill in this respect by cooperating with the Arab peace forces.

### TENDER FOR 100 ROOMS HOTEL

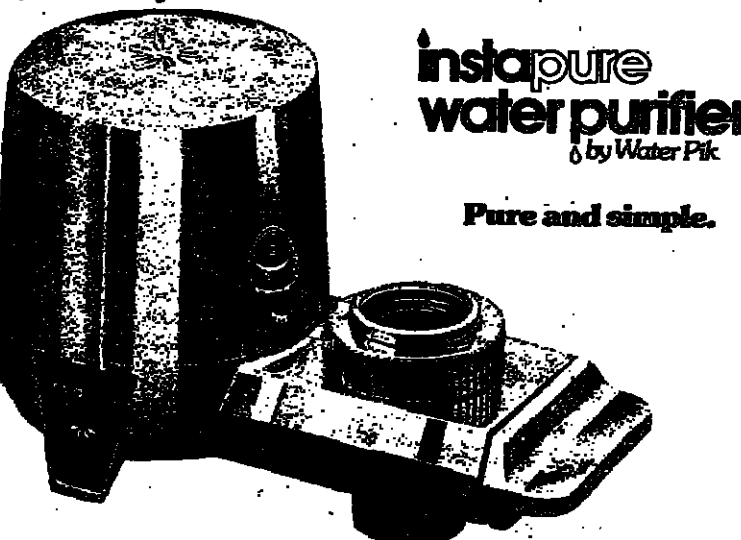
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## King donates JD 75,000 to charity concerns

AMMAN (JT). — His Majesty King Hussein has donated JD 75,000 to be distributed among charity and social concerns on the occasion of his birthday anniversary, Sunday Nov. 14.

A meeting was held at the Prime Ministry Monday to decide the allocation of the sum donated. It was attended by the Ministers of Culture and Information, Interior, Finance, and Labour. The mayor of Amman was also present at the meeting.

## Saudi military team leaves after parade

AMMAN (JNA). — Saudi Minister of Defence and Aviation, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, and the accompanying delegation left here Monday morning after attending the military parade the Saudi contingent of armed forces stationed in Jordan had organised Sunday evening on the occasion of the end of its mission on the Jordanian soil.



King Hussein and Saudi Arabia's Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz observe a military parade Sunday marking the departure of Saudi troops from Jordan.

## National Notes

● AMMAN. — The Mayor of Amman, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwar, received the United States ambassador to Jordan Monday.

● AMMAN. — Jordan will participate in a conference on to be held in Cairo in mid November to discuss the causes and preventive cures of diabetes.

● AMMAN. — The Soviet ambassador to Jordan Sunday evening held a reception on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The parade took place Sunday evening under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein and was attended by high ranking government and military officials.

The King received Prince Sultan, and Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Ruler of the Riyadh District and a member of the visiting Saudi delegation, on Sunday evening before holding a dinner banquet in honour of the guests.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The farewell ceremony to the departing Saudi forces from Jordan Sunday was subject of comment Monday by the Jordanian newspapers which thanked the Saudi troops for sharing in the defence of Jordan's confrontation lines since 1967 and the Saudi Arabian government for its help in this respect.

Al Dustour says that in his address to the Saudi forces, His Majesty King Hussein referred to a magnificent pattern of cooperation among brothers "who are bound together in a common heritage and a long history."

The paper says: "The cordial relations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia have always been fraternal and constructive for the wellbeing of all the Arabs. There is no doubt that the presence of the Saudi troops on Jordanian confrontation lines, side by side with the Jordanian armed forces during the past ten years, was an embodiment of this fraternity and cooperation."

The paper adds that Jordan, which had linked its life to the duty of steadfastness and liberation, as His Majesty has emphasised, will not forget the support and help given by brotherly Arab countries, first and foremost the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which gave an example of loyalty to its commitments to the Arab and Islamic nation in general, and to Jordan in particular.

Al Dustour says that the unity of aim and fate among the Arabs for the liberation of the occupied land and the holy places was stressed by His Highness Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Minister of Defence, when he said during the ceremony: "We can never live in peace unless Jerusalem returns to Arab sovereignty."

Writing in the same vein Al Sha'b says the speeches exchanged among King Hussein, Prince Sultan and the commander of the Saudi forces in Jordan reflected the two countries' determination to re-inforce and enrich their joint efforts, thus giving a good example of how to build up bilateral relations between two Arab countries.

Al Ra'i thinks that the absolute faith in the inevitability of joint action between Jordan and Saudi Arabia has not been the result of slogans raised in the "political marketplace". Amman and Riyadh have never acknowledged something called "relations crisis", and the international intrigues could not allure either of the two Arab capitals, even for one moment, to abandon this belief or the belief in the concept of an all-Arab oneness.

The paper notes that the withdrawal of the Saudi troops from Jordan was part of a process for the development of the Saudi forces in general, as the Saudi minister of defence has pointed out.

## Jerusalem's Arab mayor reports to UNESCO

### Thus Israel violates the Holy City-III

Editor's note: Following is the third, and final, part of Jordan Times' unofficial summary translation of the memorandum submitted by the Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, His Excellency Rouhi El Khatib, to the currently convening General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on continued Israeli activities in the occupied Arab territories.

excavations of the Israeli authorities under the foundation of the Aqsa mosque and the razing to the ground of other waqf buildings around the mosque under the false pretext that the buildings were old and might fall at any moment...

Amman, June 16, 1976

New Israeli plans to evict some 18,000 Arabs from the Islamic quarters surrounding Jerusalem's Al Haram Al Sharif, and destruction of Arab and Islamic civilisation and residential properties.

Mayor El Khatib reported the following item of news which was broadcast by the Israeli radio and reproduced by Agence France Presse (AFP) under the heading "In an attempt to demolish Islamic buildings Israel claims it is repairing the foundations to prevent buildings from falling down..."

"The special Israeli Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem has decided to carry out repairs on the foundations and water distribution system in the Old City of Jerusalem (Islamic quarter) under the pretext of avoiding the collapse of old buildings. The Israeli minister of justice, who is the committee chairman, was due to discuss with the Minister of Finance Yehoshua Rabinovich and Mayor Teddy Kolek the question of financing the operation and fixing the date for starting it.

"In its report the committee said the water system in this quarter mostly dates back to the Turkish era, and that water leakage has resulted in damage to the foundation of these buildings, which suffered greatly from the increase in mechanical traffic movement in the city as well as from disturbances which took place there...

The report estimated the cost of repairs at 20 million Israeli pounds.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Rouhi El Khatib said that although the Israeli occupation authorities sometimes show good intentions towards the old Arab properties in the Islamic quarter inside the city walls, yet past experience makes the Arabs suspicious of Israel's good intentions. The Israelis might have thought of these "repairs" in order to carry out illegal excavation in the Islamic quarter, preliminary to demolishing the buildings, their ultimate aim being to Judaize the Holy City.

Mr. El Khatib then quoted at length, from Israeli sources, numerous instances of Israel's illegal acts of expropriation of Arab lands, erection of a large number of buildings over them and deportation of Arab inhabitants from the city so that Arab Jerusalem would become theirs in the end.

He further recalled that UNESCO had already condemned the Rouhi El Khatib stated.

Mr. El Khatib is convinced that the Israeli "repair" plan aims at the eviction of some 18,000 Arab residents of this quarter, which forms 70 per cent of the total city area inside the wall.

The Mayor of Jerusalem points out that the plan for repairing the water system also endangers the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. He asked that if the Israelis have really "discovered" the need for the repairs, why did they order the evacuation of the inhabitants of the demolition of their houses? He asserted that maintenance of the water system had been carried out successfully and assiduously by the British mandate government and later by the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan up to June 1967. The system was in a good salubrious condition and some sections of it were rebuilt in recent years.

The whole affair is a Zionist ruse aimed at the encirclement of Al Haram Al Sharif and its annexation in the long-run. Mayor El Khatib stated.

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### What's Going On

A film entitled "Oh! What a Lovely War." 6.00 p.m., at the British Council.

### Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

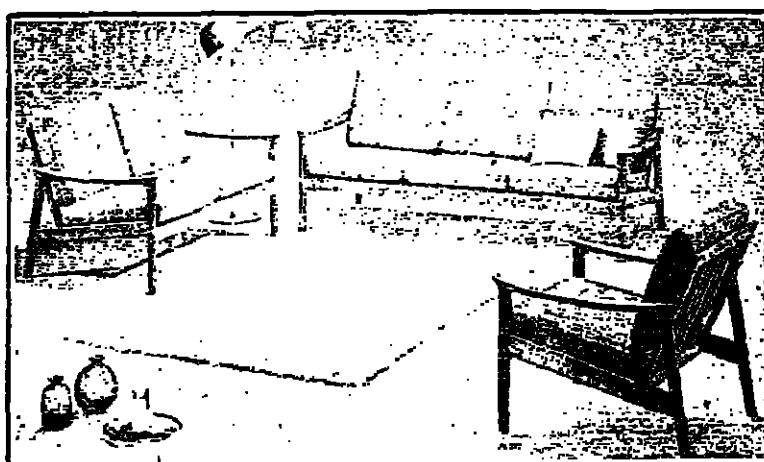
The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian

fil for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	542.0	548.0
Swiss franc	136.7	137.1
German mark	137.9	138.3
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.3	82.9
Lebanese pound	118.0	120.0
Saudi riyal	95.5	96.0
Iraqi dinar	958.0	963.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1168.0	1175.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.8	85.3
Libyan dinar	725.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	473.0	485.0

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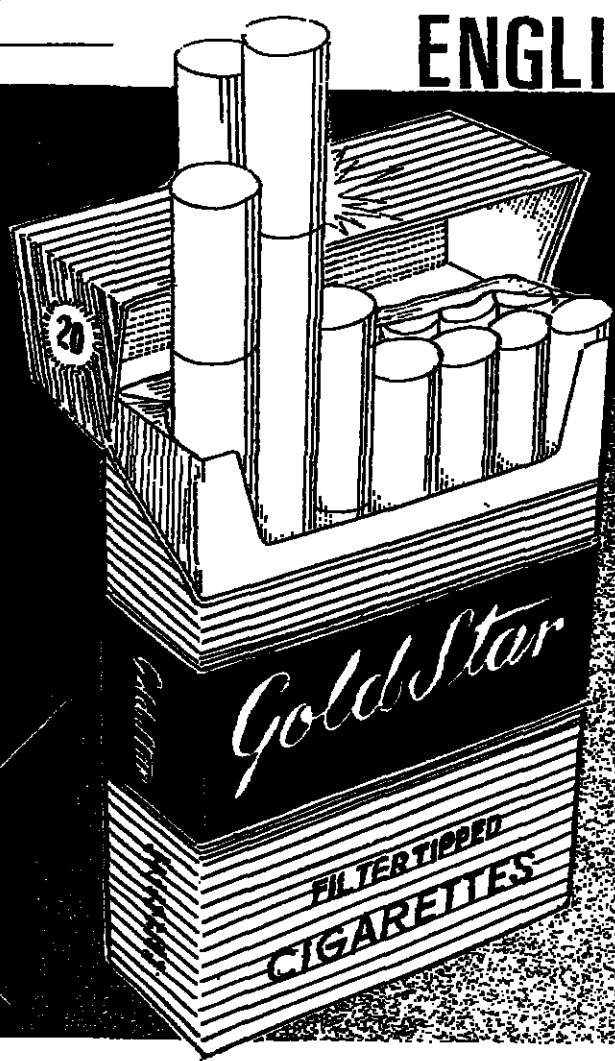
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## Thailand's new rulers hold key to Southeast Asian stability

HONG KONG, (CSM). — Will increased tension on the Thai-Lao border and a continuing pro-paganda battle between Bangkok and Hanoi.

An escalation of tension could complicate the efforts of Thailand's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to gradually improve relations with Vietnam, according to analysts in Asia.

As the new Thai regime consolidates control after the recent military coup ending the country's brief experiment in democracy, that possibility is being carefully watched -- amid signs of continued confrontation between Bangkok and its neighbours.



Fisherman on Phangnga Bay, southern Thailand -- tranquility of Southeast Asia may be broken if Thailand steers a confrontation course.

could also mean increased outside support for the Communist insurgency in northeast Thailand. But not all analysts agree that the insurgency could be built up in a hurry simply by increased outside aid.

Then, too, continued deterioration of relations between Laos and Thailand could complicate the Vientiane government's efforts to maintain independence by preserving friendly relations with Thailand and Vietnam, both of which are larger.

The new government in Bangkok has already charged Pathet Lao soldiers with border provocations and Vietnam with helping stir up student unrest leading to the Oct. 6 coup.

The Thai government has also announced that its military attaché in Vientiane will be withdrawn -- at the request of the Lao government, according to one report.

For its part, Vietnam has denied involvement in events leading to the coup, vigorously denounced the new Thai government, and accused it of rounding up 7,000 Vietnamese living in Thailand and putting them into concentration camps.

Analysts are watching closely to see whether mutual attacks continue or recede as the Thai



government consolidates power. In a recent speech, former Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, an adviser to the new government, suggested that Vietnamese and Thai verbal attacks on each other are carried out for "domestic consumption."

Dr. Thanat, who urged increased emphasis on ASEAN and better relations with Japan, Western Europe, and the United States as well as with the Soviet Union and China, said he would advise a continued policy of improving relations with Vietnam and Laos -- but "not on an unequal, unfavourable, and unacceptable basis."

He expressed hope that "smaller countries" (apparently meaning Laos and Vietnam) can be persuaded to reduce their intervention in Thailand, just as "a larger nation" (apparently China) had "significantly decreased" its support for insurgency since a "measure of understanding was established" (China and Thailand normalised diplomatic relations in July 1975).

Whether or not Dr. Thanat's advice is followed may well depend on the evolution of what some analysts see as unstable "collective leadership" by the country's new rulers. They are thought to be divided on many issues, and that divisiveness may allow local commanders to pursue their own policies.

Regardless of future Thai-Vietnamese relations, the domestic approach to counter-insurgency programmes taken by the new leaders in Bangkok could influence the future of that insurgency.

For example, the Internal Security Operation, which under Gen. Saiyut Kerdphol has sought to "learn the lessons of Vietnam" by developing sophisticated anti-insurgency programmes, so far has been left on the sidelines with little high-level representation since the coup, analysts note.

Filler: The greatest recorded depth of permafrost is 1.5 km. (4920 ft.) reported in April 1968 in the basin of the River Lena, Siberia, USSR.

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7.40 Morning melodies	4.30 Easy listening
8.00 Sign off	5.00 Good vibrations
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	5.30 Pop session (Part II)
1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	6.15 Catch the word
2.00 News bulletin	6.30 Special feature
2.15 Radio magazine	7.00 News bulletin
2.30 Guide to musical instruments	7.10 News reports
	7.30 Sign off

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures		
8.30 Baghdad (IA)	7.30 Bangkok Bahrain	GMT
9.30 Rome	8.40 Dubai Abu Dhabi	04.00 News; Press Review
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)	04.30 Intermezzo
11.00 Geneva Brussels Amsterdam	11.15 Aleppo Damascus (SA)	04.45 Financial News
11.25 London (BA)	14.05 Muscat Abu Dhabi Doha (GA)	05.00 News; 24 hours
12.00 Agaba (SA)	14.10 Agaba	05.30 Composer of the Week
13.00 Athens (GA)	17.10 London	05.45 The World Today
14.45 Damascus (SA)	17.30 Frankfurt	06.00 News; Press Review
19.00 Bahrain Bangkok	17.40 Copenhagen Vienna	06.30 Folk and Country British Style
19.30 Abu Dhabi Karachi	17.55 Paris	07.00 News; 24 hours
20.30 Cairo	18.10 Casablanca Madrid Athens	07.30 Composer of the Week
21.00 Jeddah	18.15 Rome	07.45 The Setting and the Song
22.55 Doha Muscat	18.15 Amsterdam Athens (KLM)	08.00 News
01.15 Dubai (Alitalia)	00.30 Rome (Alitalia)	08.15 Short Story
	03.00 Cairo	08.30 European Courts and Their Music
Arrivals		09.00 News; U.K. press review
7.30 Baghdad (IA)		09.15 The World Today

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French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

### BBC RADIO

14.15 Report on Religion	
14.30 East West Home's Best	
15.00 Radio Newsreel	
15.15 Outlook	
16.00 News; Commentary	
16.15 Mandala	
16.45 The World Today	
17.00 News	
17.09 Books and Writers	
17.30 Take One	
17.45 Sports Round-up	
18.00 News; News about Britain	
18.15 Radio Newsreel	
18.30 Proms	
19.00 Outlook: News Summary	
19.42 Stock Market Report	
19.45 The Ones that Got Away	
20.00 News; 24 hours	
20.30 The Pleasure's Yours	
21.00 Business and Industry	
21.15 Ulster '76	
21.30 Farming World	
22.00 News; The World Today	
22.25 Financial News	
22.35 Ragtime Piano	
22.45 Sports Round-up	
23.00 News; Commentary	
23.15 Nature Notebook	
23.30 Mandala	

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	Channel 6
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.05 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Wide world of sport	8.30 Play of the week
8.00 News in Arabic	10.00 News in English
	10.15 The killers (on both channels)

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## Mirroring concerns about safety

# Nuclear power debate turns violent in West Germany

BONN, Nov. 8 (AFP). — A battle over West Germany's nuclear power programme has erupted here in which environmentalists are pitted against the government and employer organisations, with the trades unions and West German political parties caught in a withering crossfire of controversy.

Two projected nuclear plants, at Wyhl, on the Franco-German frontier and at Brokdorf in Schleswig-Holstein, are the principal battlefields. The protesters have managed to halt construction work for almost a year at Wyhl, and last weekend more than 5,000 environmentalists clashed with police and security guards at Brokdorf, where one of the world's biggest nuclear plants is planned.

The demonstrators, who included about 200 Maoists, broke through a chain fence after crossing a deep ditch which was dug around the site of the proposed power plant the night before Schleswig-Holstein's Christian Democrat Land (state) government delivered a building permit.

The Brokdorf power station was approved despite the opposition of 20,000 local inhabitants who are concerned over their safety and also by what they see as the threat that hot water from the 1,300 Megawatt power plant's cooling system presents to the lower reaches of the River Elbe.

The environmentalists have pledged to use "all means, including force" to halt construction. About 1,000 demonstrators occupied the Brokdorf site before being driven out.

Schleswig-Holstein's state administration rejects the environmentalists' fears. But the anti-nuclear forces have refused to be satisfied with official claims that there is "no danger whatsoever" that the environment will be affected.

At Wyhl, earlier demonstrations halted work. Here too, there were clashes between police and up to 20,000 protesters, including opponents of the spread of nuclear power from France and Switzerland.

This week, however, an administrative tribunal is to hear a report by experts on whether building should be restarted at Wyhl.

where environmentalists are frightened that the power plant will damage a well-known wine-growing region.

If the tribunal rules in favour of the power station, renewed violence is very likely.

The presence of Maoists at Brokdorf has prompted supporters of nuclear power to label environmentalists as extremists, a loaded word in West Germany. It scarcely fits the leaders of the anti-nuclear forces, a conservative mayor, a farmer who belongs to the Christian Democrat Party and a clergyman.

The Brokdorf demonstration prompted support from Schleswig-Holstein's Social Democrats, who called on Social Democrat Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his government to stop work on 14 nuclear power plants being

built in West Germany until safety questions have been settled once and for all.

The Social Democrat appeal is acutely embarrassing for Mr. Schmidt, who has based his government's energy policy on a rapid extension of nuclear power in order to reduce West Germany's dependence on imports of foreign oil.

The trades unions are likewise in a delicate position. A halt to construction of the 14 power plants would cost 90,000 jobs, according to employers.

West Germany's powerful union confederation has warned the environmentalists that "absolute priority must go to employment," and that while safety must be guaranteed, it must not serve as "a pretext for un-industrialising entire regions."

## Central bank for central bankers

# Bank for International Settlements does its deeds without much fanfare

BASLE, Nov. 8 (AFP). — Despite its key role in world monetary affairs, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) which meets here this week is a closely guarded and highly secret organisation.

The BIS, a kind of "central bankers' central bank," shuns publicity and maintains a carefully cultivated air of mystery around all of its dealings — regular meetings yearly and occasional emergency sessions to deal with monetary crises when they arise.

Apart from its annual report and its presence in a sleek new building here, the public has virtually no indications that the bank exists — let alone that it plays a pivotal role in international economic affairs.

"A session of the BIS Board of Directors is even more secret than a conclave of the Catholic Church. In Rome, at least, either black or white smoke comes from the chimney," a local reporter said plaintively, reflecting the frustration of trying to cover the bank's activities.

Established in January 1930 to manage Germany's finances in the

aftermath of World War One, the BIS quickly became a forum for the world's largest central bankers, promoting cooperation and providing facilities for international financial operations.

At the centre of its operations is a Board of Directors that consists almost exclusively of central bank governors.

The board, which meets on the second Tuesday of each month, currently includes central bank governors or their deputies from France, Britain, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, West Germany and the Netherlands. The president of the bank is Dutch Central Bank Governor Jelle Zijlstra.

The regular board meetings also provide an opportunity for leading non-member financial authorities to gather in Basle for meetings that are sometimes formal, sometimes not.

Among those taking part in the talks, which traditionally take place on the fringe of the meeting are the central bank governors from Japan, Austria, Ireland, Norway and Spain as well as the representative of the Federal Re-

Social Democrat Federal Minister for Scientific Research Hans Matthöfer also issued a statement stressing the efforts made to ensure safety and preserve the environment. He was obliged, however, to refer to four accidents in West German nuclear plants since 1969, including the latest, at Gundremmingen in 1975, which cost the lives of two workers.

Whatever happens, the demonstrations at Brokdorf and Wyhl are expected to force the federal government to spell out its energy policy and to list its energy options. In the meantime, according to the power station owners' organisation, the anti-nuclear forces have already delayed West Germany's overall energy programme.

serve Board — the U.S. central bank.

On Monday nights before the meeting, the monetary kingpins unthinkingly gather in a private dining room of Basle's best restaurant to discuss the chief issues of the day. In this way, the central bankers often decide how to react to the latest round of currency speculation, for example, or what to do about the price of gold or the question of granting further credits to debt-ridden countries.

Given the nature of these decisions, the cloak of secrecy is understandable.

On foreign exchange markets, for example, advance knowledge of a BIS policy would undermine its impact entirely, enabling speculators to modify their dealings ahead of a given announcement.

And with the advent of floating exchange rates, the importance of cooperation between central banks and behind-the-scenes agreements — such as those involving swap agreements and intervention — had made secrecy indispensable.

Nevertheless, the central bank governors, knowing full well that even a hint of what they are considering will have an enormous impact on markets, sometimes choose to "leak" a story to the press.

In this way, they occasionally bring about policy objectives simply by playing upon the institution's prestige and well-known ability to act to implement its decisions.

The secrecy has other advantages. After the International Monetary Fund (IMF) decided to auction one-sixth of its official gold holdings for the benefit of developing countries, for instance, the central banks of France and Switzerland were able to take part in the bidding through the BIS, whereas they were prohibited from doing so directly.

Of course, some of the secrecy surrounding the bank's operations would appear less justified, such as that concealing figures on East-West trade, much of which is financed through the BIS.

For when all is said and done, the BIS is a bank like any other. It accepts deposits, makes loans and invests, although its only depositors are central banks and only to the central banks does it make loans.

While the BIS also has the right to carry out operations on foreign exchange markets — either for its own account or for that of its clients — it does not have the right to take up speculative positions. And it is prohibited by its charter from investing in real estate.

Thus the BIS is a singular institution, not only for the major role it plays in monetary affairs, but also for the fact that it does so with a staff of less than 200 persons.

The bank in and of itself is an excellent investment, last year's dividend figure showed. To the many central banks and rare few individuals who own its shares, the BIS paid out 100 Swiss francs per share in 1975.

## ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

# Everything you wanted to know about American political economy, but didn't...

Everything you wanted to know about the American political economy but didn't, you would not find here. This is a promise.

When Mr. Jimmy Carter began running for the presidential elections in the United States, he was a practical unknown. Those who knew him were fellow Georgians who probably preferred Mr. Lester Maddox, the more radically conservative pre-Carter governor of the state.

For Mr. Carter to win the elections, he had to attract public opinion and to rally around him strong supporters from influential minorities. Naturally the support of pro-Israeli American Jews is sought, for the very reasons sounded by Gen. George Brown and denounced by Mr. Carter.

Black horses in American politics are not the best American presidents as far as Arabs are concerned. They usually need sometime before they find their proper setting and meanwhile they will accept given facts of life per se. One of those facts is that Israel must be staunchly supported.

If President-elect, Jimmy Carter, is going to give priority to domestic issues as he promised, then that is the better for Israel. In American politics, Israeli affairs are part and parcel of the domestic scene, thanks to the lobbying of influential Jews there. The internalisation of Israeli affairs in the body of domestic politics of the U.S. is a crucial matter for Arabs.

My main concern here is foreign assistance extended by the USA to some Arab recipients. If we assume that the total foreign aid bill is fixed, then the more Israel gets the less Arabs will. Under the administration of new, fresh presidents, the Israelis can capture a larger share. So, I anticipate that the

share of other aid recipients, including Arab countries, will automatically decline.

Arab-American economic relations are not merely confined to aid. They include, as well, trade, arms, the issue of Israeli boycott, American-Soviet relations, which are sandwiched into American efforts to encourage the immigration of Russian Jews to Israel and the transfer of technology from the USA to the Arabs.

Thank goodness, the United States enjoys better balance-of-payments conditions and a stronger dollar at the expense of its industrialised trade partners. This competitiveness opens the door for Arabs to import whatever they need from Europe, particularly since Europe's appetite for cooperation with Arabs is increasing.

This state of affairs does not mean that the Arabs should forsake the United States. On the contrary, they must exercise greater pressure to bias American politics to their side. President Carter will have to reconsider his broad promises to Israel. Things from the inside are not the same as they are when one is gasping after votes.

Moreover, President-elect Carter comes from the South where Zionist influence is minimal. If Mr. Carter only conducts politics in a manner compatible with true American interests, the Arabs will not have much to worry about.

It is becoming more clear by the day that investment in Israel is getting more and more expensive, while the returns are shrinking. Such a losing venture will not be scrapped, but it will receive less sympathetic support. It is here that the Arabs can do a great deal by reducing Israel to its size, and by playing the economic game with deftness.

## Make so many films about him

# The devil made them do it

HOLLYWOOD, California, Nov. 8 (AFP). — It has been the devil of a year for Hollywood, which has found a new hero with endless plot possibilities — Beelzebub, Old Nick or Mephistopheles to list just a few of his pseudonyms.

The devil and his works are bringing in the customers and the dollars as film after film shows how he plans to destroy humanity.

At least a dozen films are being turned after the world-wide success of Warner Brothers' "The Exorcist", which earned over \$100 million. The company is naturally enough preparing a follow-up, "The Heretic", for 1977.

Twentieth Century Fox, realising that the devil is excellent for business, came out with "The Omen", where he has the angelic looks of a five-year-old child.

## Changes are expected in Egyptian government's economy & finance posts

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (AFP). — An imminent reshuffle of the Egyptian government will focus mainly on the economics and finance portfolios, press reports said today.

The reshuffle, ordered by President Anwar Sadat in the wake of last week's final round of parliamentary elections, is designed to give the country's economy a shot in the arm, the reports noted.

They said that among the persons who would figure in the new team were 60-year-old Abdul Monem Al Kayssouni, an economic technician, and Mohammed Abdul Latif Al Sayeh, currently Director of the Board of the Egyptian National Bank.

Mr. Al Sayeh would probably take over the economics portfolio, the reports said.

Others being tipped were Salah Hamed for the finance portfolio and Sherif Loutifi for the economic development ministry.

The reports said there would be no changes in the production ministries, including those with responsibility for industry, mineral resources, electricity, oil, ag-

The film business believes that it will be as big a hit as "The Exorcist".

Twentieth Century Fox is of course planning two follow-ups. The first will show the evil caused by the child by the time he is eleven years old, and the second shows him as a grown man.

Further instalments are promised. "We are not the only ones to use this theme," a company spokesman said. "Most of the biggest film-making companies have half a dozen similar ones in various stages of being made."

MAC Inc., after making three long films glorifying the devil, will shortly distribute "The Sentinel", the story of an old man who must guard an army of devils.

American International Pictures is about to release four devil films, each more frightening than

the other, starting with "De Within Her" — a mother's suffering caused by her possess child.

Universal is releasing "Car", in which the invisible devil goes on a crazy drive through

Paramount, still full of its devil, is explicable in cents, dollars, for these films are relatively inexpensive to make.

Take "The Omen". It cost \$1 million to make, and in four months of showing has already

Churches are rather reserved about the flood of devil film and American bishops have condemned "The Omen" for taste.

Police in Philadelphia report the arrest of a young father stabbing his child whom he believed to be possessed — just Gregory Peck in "Omen" tries kill his son.

## Warners cancels film on Entebbe

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AFP). Warner Brothers, the U.S. makers, have scrapped plans to make a film of the Israeli raid Uganda's Entebbe Airport July, a spokesman for the corporation said yesterday.

He said that plans had been abandoned because authorities concerned were reluctant to give tails of the operation.

The airborne raid was lauded to free about 80 Jewish passengers held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas who earlier hijacked a plane.

The spokesman did not say which authorities would not cooperate, but difficulties are thought to have come from the Israeli side.

NBC Television, however, going ahead with plans to make a three-hour film called "Raid Entebbe".

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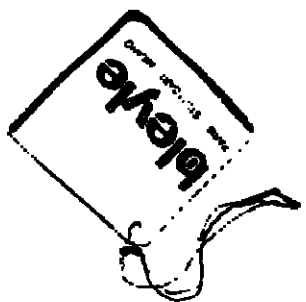
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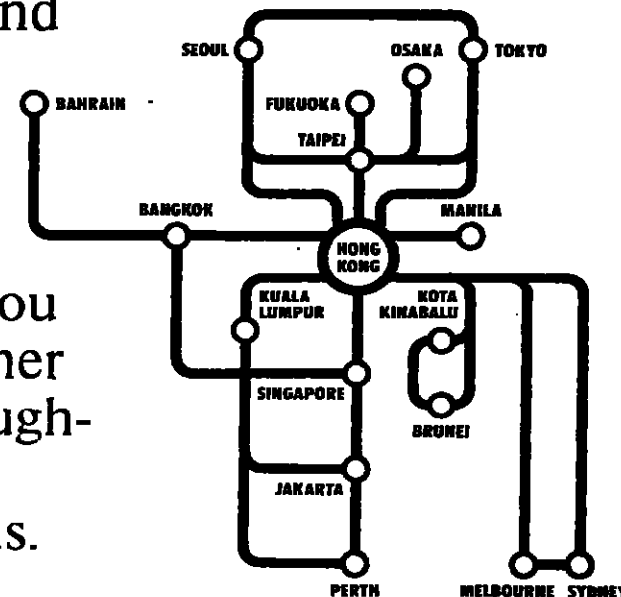
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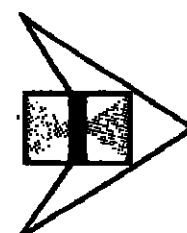
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# Pepsi rears its ugly capitalist head in Soviet Union!

SAVOROSHIK, USSR. (CSM). — On bookshelves and in cabinets across the Soviet Union, between painted dolls and carved candle holders, stand millions and millions of unusual souvenirs — Pepsi-Cola bottles, their red, white, and blue labels printed in Russian.

More than 20 million of the bottles are scattered in cities and on farms. They are tributes both to U.S.-Soviet thaw in the early 70s and to the Soviet love of consumer goods with a foreign ring to them.

Andrei Oganov has mixed feelings about it all — he would like the 20 million bottles.

Oganov is the director of the only Pepsi plant (and the only soft drink plant) in the Soviet Union. It opened here on the shore of the Black Sea in 1974.

Last year, he said in an interview, he sent out 50 million bot-

tles. The cost of each small bottle — an expensive fifty-four cents (forty kopecks) — included a 12 1/2 cent deposit (9 kopecks). Such deposits are customary on glass bottles in the Soviet Union to encourage returns needed for recycling.

But, said Mr. Oganov unsmilingly, only 30 million bottles came back last year. It was one of several problems in the early stages of selling a symbol of capitalism in the mightiest nation of socialism.

"Bottles are taken away as souvenirs to many parts of the country," he said. Other Russians confirmed that the bottles with their striking labels have become collectors' items.

The shores of the Black Sea are dotted with Soviet vacation and health resorts, the best known of which is Sochi. Apparently people have been buying quantities of Pepsi and taking bottles back home to show family and friends.

Mr. Oganov also sends Pepsi to a number of big cities, including Moscow.

But Mr. Oganov, a short, square man with a businesslike approach to life, thinks the novelty may be wearing off. Although he gave few details, he did say that the factory supplying him with bottles has reduced its shipment this year by 8 million bottles — presumably because more were being recycled.

One more reason for poor return figures: only certain stores in each neighborhood in Soviet cities accept returns, and some of them are hard to find.

The Pepsi factory here is surely the only one in the Pepsi chain carrying large likenesses of Lenin and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev. (The latter visited the plant in 1974 and wrote in the visitors' book that he was glad to see the plant working "for the benefit of the Soviet people.")

The two pictures stand beside a large sign in red letters that proclaims not Pepsi, but the party, which it calls "the intelligence, the honour, and the conscience of the epoch."

Inside the blue and yellow gates about 85 persons, mostly women, earn between \$ 190 and \$ 245 a month working at an assembly line with a capacity of 60 million bottles a year.

The line occupies only one part of the building, which is actually a brewery.

One other problem, which Mr. Oganov says is being met: the caps, or crowns, of the bottles (put on under pressure to hold carbonation in the drink) were faulty to begin with. Eager Soviet consumers would open stored bottles to find the drink flat.

Mr. Oganov says a new plastic lining in the tops has put matters right and that Pepsi Soviet-style will last two years in an unopened bottle.

The production-line equipment comes from West Germany. The Pepsi concentrate itself arrives in refrigerated trucks once every three months from a Pepsi-Cola subsidiary in Cork, Ireland: Soviet plants make the labels, tops, and the blue and yellow polyethylene shipping crates as well as the bottles.

Brochures handed to newsmen

at the plant showed a Pepsi bottle in a champagne-style ice bucket and emphasised that the drink was a "tonic" based on "Antilles Kola nut, lemon juice, Madagascarian vanilla, and aromatic oils from exotic plants." Mr. Oganov said the drink contained caffeine.

Whatever the reason, Pepsi seems to be more and more popular here. Earlier this year Pepsi President Donald Kendall said in Moscow that new Pepsi plants would be in operation in Moscow, Lenin-

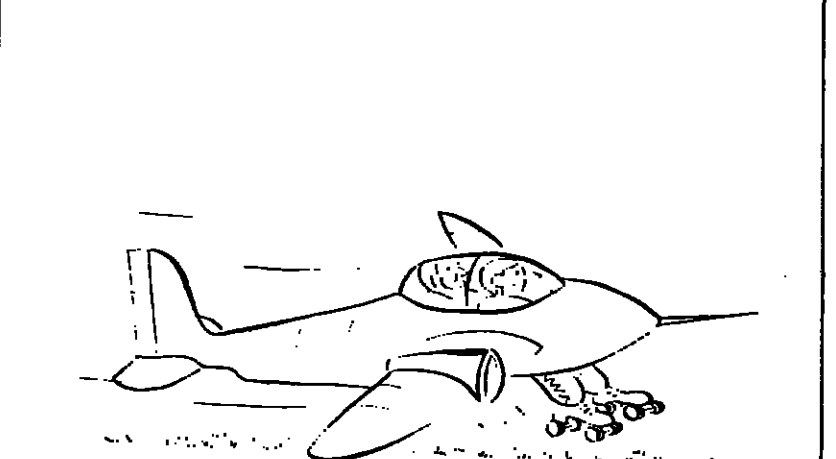
grad, and Tallinn, Estonia, by 1979. Another plant is under construction in the Crimea.

The Soviets earn the foreign currency needed to buy the concentrate and the technology for Pepsi under an agreement whereby Pepsi receives dollars earned in the United States from the sale of Soviet vodka.

According to Mr. Kendall, vodka sales in America are booming, thus enabling the Soviets to buy more and more Pepsi.



## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



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"It's the cheapest jet plane on the market!"

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

**PLAY OF THE WEEK**  
**THE LAST JOURNEY**  
During the turbulent period before the outbreak of the Russian revolution, Leo Tolstoy, seeing his house divided, decides to leave his home and make what turns out to be his last journey.

**THE KILLERS**  
**THE BLAZING CAR MURDER**  
A man on trial is accused of murdering person by giving him a lift in his car, then burning it with him inside.

## CINEMA RAINBOW

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**WHO SAW HER DIE**  
**COLOUR**

George Lazenby  
Anita Strindberg  
Adolpho Celli  
3.30 — 6 — 8.30



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THE JORDAN TIMES...

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Sneaky shot at a cheeky Bulgarian Black Sea resort.

## Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

**TUESDAY, NOV. 9**  
**Your birthday today:** This year's conditions prod or inspire you to develop stronger self-reliance. Your range of observation spreads, new subject material opens up wherever you take a good look. Relationships grow swiftly, according to the level they've reached by now. Today's natives are congenial, but brilliant adversaries when aroused, with a penchant for original solutions. Those born this year will be intrigued by ancient knowledge, objects of prehistoric origins, classical languages, extremely technical topics.

**Aries [March 21-April 19]:** Activities of neighbors range from irritating to educational. Keep moving either on belated errands or special travel. Overtime is relevant, worthwhile.

**Taurus [April 20-May 20]:** Progress toward career objectives comes easily if you're headed in a right direction. Reconsider recent decisions. Watch costs: Money disappears like magic.

**Gemini [May 21-June 20]:** Your personal touch can make or break a long-standing balance between yourself and rivals or partners. Think carefully about consequences of all you do.

**Cancer [June 21-July 22]:** Friends lead the way in their fashion. Start your own trend. Reflection brings fresh insight into an old misfortune or sorrow, offers optimism.

**Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]:** Every little thing that happens seems to hit some sensitive target inside you. Organize pent-up reactions, put your energy to work on constructive goals.

**Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]:** Change places, do what you wanted to for a long time, but didn't believe you could. Stick to rehearsals of set plans. Patch up annoying home situations.

**Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]:** You can't match the advances, expenditures of friends, so don't try. Select a course that separates you from the mainstream, make the best of it with elan.

**Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]:** Needs of partner overshadow your priorities. Cooperate! Once over properly is better than repetition. Remarks are stronger than circumstances warrant.

**Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]:** At this low point in your cycle of influence, hear all sides. Signals originating in your subconscious need interpretation: logic isn't enough.

**Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]:** Redeem an inconvenient obligation, or work out tentative arrangements if no final solution is yet in sight. Spiritual growth brings a new reality.

**Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]:** Certain members of family or community demand attention. Understand your responsibilities before you make commitments or else retire from the scene.

**Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]:** Keeping your eyes too much on other people's business could be costly. Everybody has a different opinion, but can see reasons to talk over schedules.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**

- Abdgment
- Mistle thrush
- Broad street
- Met. production
- Biblical prophet
- Casaba
- Past tense ending
- Twilight
- Including
- Needlefish
- Repair
- Too bad
- Involves
30. Examine by touch
33. Cheese
34. Maple genus
35. Summer on the Seine
36. Concert
37. Textile screw
38. One pine
39. Envy
40. Worst fabric: obsolete
41. White poplar
42. Evoker
43. Daggers
44. Thicker

**DOWN**

- Father
- Herb eve
- Prevalent or usual
- Gerant's beloved
- Bring to crew
- Range ladder
- Significance
- Mimic
- Constellation
- Force
- Beach
- Respected
- Disparity
- Wing
- Drop bait slightly
- Belgian commune
- Pacific theology
- Ignited
- Bishop's diocese
- Delicacies
- Modified plant life
- Mongolian desert
- Dome
- Ram-headed god
- Wapiti
- Beverage
- By birth
- Miscalculate

Par time 35 min. AP Newsfeatures 11-9.5. Miscalculate

## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**MORRA**  
O \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
**ETIRP**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
**LETOU**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
**YEMTS**  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

This part of the course is scary



A STIFF EXAMINATION FOR A MEDICAL STUDENT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**Sunday's Jumbles:** GRIMY COCOA BELLOW SUBDUCE  
Answer: What you wouldn't expect a pirate chief to be — A "GOOD" SAILOR



## Healey faces ouster as IMF talks underway

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Agencies). — routine meeting. But no decisions on the form of aid were taken, today were urging Prime Minister James Callaghan to name Roy Jenkins Chancellor of the Exchequer in place of Denis Healey.

Mr. Jenkins is President-designate of the European Economic Community (EEC) Commission.

Observers said the timing of the request comes as a double blow to the government. Mr. Callaghan is striving to preserve party unity on the eve of important House of Commons (parliament) votes while Mr. Healey needs all his prestige and authority in negotiations under way today with International Monetary Fund (IMF) experts for a massive \$3.9 billion loan.

In a radio interview Mr. Alan Lee Williams, M.P. behind the "replace Healey" moves, admitted there was little chance of Mr. Jenkins, a former chancellor, taking over the job. He is due to take up his EEC post at the end of the year and a switch at this late stage is thought unlikely.

The British press has already reported differences of opinion on economic strategy between Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Healey and the man they tipped as most likely to succeed him was, Edmund Dell, present Trade Minister. These reports have been denied.

Meanwhile in Brussels, Britain's EEC partners today pledged to support any international rescue operation for sterling, but agreed Britain's first priority must be to secure its standby credit now being negotiated with the IMF.

EEC officials said the possibility of a follow-up package to help the pound was discussed privately by the community finance ministers at a

## Egypt, Libya to resume relations

KUWAIT, Nov. 8 (AFP). — Egypt and Libya will resume diplomatic relations next month, the newspaper Al Anbaa reported from Cairo today.

It said a high-level Libyan delegation was due in Cairo shortly to prepare a meeting between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

According to the newspaper, Yasser Arafat, President of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, played a key role in bringing the two countries together.

## Symposium on Zionism opens in Baghdad

AMMAN, Nov. 8 (R). — Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice President of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, today opened a symposium on Zionism in Baghdad, the Iraqi radio reported.

The symposium, organised by the University of Baghdad in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Office of Palestinian Studies and the Arab League, has brought together some 300 experts from 46 countries.

Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr, in a speech delivered on his behalf by Mr. Hussein, paid tribute to the United Nations for its resolution a year ago defining Zionism a form of racism. "By this resolution it regained its charter and message," the radio quoted him as saying.

President Al Bakr expressed the hope that the six-day symposium would succeed in "serving the cause of right, justice and peace and deepening the cause of destroying racism through knowledge and human principles," the radio added.

Among delegates representing Western powers at the symposium is United States Senator James Abu Rizk, who is of Lebanese ancestry.

Mr. Abu Rizk had talks today with Iraq's Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi. Informed sources in Baghdad said that they discussed Middle East developments.

The symposium is being attended by 46 nations among which are Britain, France and West Germany.

## IATA conference calls for new currency scheme for air fares

SINGAPORE, Nov. 8 (R). — The International Air Transport Association (IATA) today called for a new formula on which to base air fares, or the immediate use of a stable currency, possibly the U.S. dollar.

The call came at an IATA conference, in which 300 delegates from 110 airlines are discussing ways of making the industry more profitable.

Opening the two-day conference IATA Director General Knut Hammarskjöld said that pressure on the pound sterling had made

the use of the official IATA currencies impractical.

And expanding on the problem at a news conference, he suggested that an interim solution could be to use the U.S. dollar for all international air fares.

He said the U.S. dollar idea was only one of several options, but stressed there should be an immediate solution either by implementing a single, stable currency, possibly the U.S. dollar or developing a new scheme.

"Whichever approach is followed, it must be effected immediately," he said.

## Offensive reported against UNITA strongholds in Angola

OSHAKATI, Southwest Africa, (Namibia), Nov. 8 (R). — Fierce fighting involving tanks and warplanes was reported in southern Angola today, with thousands of black refugees streaming across the border into Southwest Africa (Namibia).

Refugees were reported as saying that government troops had launched an all-out offensive against forces of the rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Forces of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) were combining with Cuban forces and guerrillas of the Southwest Africa

People's Organisation (SWAPO) in the attack on UNITA strongholds, according to the refugees.

UNITA was one of the nationalist forces defeated by the Cuban and Soviet-backed MPLA early this year in Angola's bloody civil war.

A South African government official here said the refugees "told us planes, tanks and heavy guns are being used against them and the fighting is going on in the towns and in the bush."

The official said that about 3,000 refugees had crossed the border from Angola in the past few days, bringing to 8,000 the number fleeing from their homeland this year.

"They are very frightened and dumbstruck," he said. Mostly they are women and children.

The official gave no figure for casualties in the fighting but said the toll was thought to be high.

Sources in Oshikango, a few kilometres south of the Angolan border, said South African troops using binoculars had seen Cuban forces taking over small towns and villages, the sources said.

The reported offensive by government troops began as Angola prepared for celebrations on Thursday to make the first anniversary of its independence from Portugal.

## Before Cairo visit, Barre says:

## France will continue aid to Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (R). — French Premier Raymond Barre said in an interview published here today

France and Egypt held similar views on most world issues and France would continue assisting Egypt financially.

M. Barre, due to pay an official visit here on Friday, was quoted in an interview with the Paris correspondent of the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar.

The French premier said France and Egypt held similar views on most world issues such as the Middle East, European-Arab relations and relations between industrial countries and Third World nations.

He said France would work for progress in a European-Arab dialogue on political, economic and scientific cooperation.

M. Barre said a number of agreements would shortly be signed between the European Common Market and Arab countries under which substantial aid would be provided for industrial development in the Arab World.

M. Barre's visit follows a state visit to Egypt by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last December which paved the way for closer political, economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

During his visit M. Barre will attempt to clinch a wide range of deals with President Anwar Sadat, including a potentially lucrative

But negotiations for a French Mirage jet aircraft assembly plant in Egypt have run into snags. M. Barre hopes to sort out the difficulties, according to French officials.

French Defence Minister Yves Bourges has been in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, discussing financial arrangements concerning the proposed Arab armaments industry near Cairo.

He will report to M. Barre in Paris. The French prime minister leaves for Egypt.

President Sadat has been looking increasingly on the West since he abrogated the Soviet-Egyptian friendship pact a year ago following Moscow's refusal to supply new aircraft and incur good losses incurred during the 1973 war.

M. Barre will concentrate during the talks on Franco-Egyptian economic development projects including the construction of a clear power plants in the Canal area, a tunnel under the Suez Canal near Ismailia, development of Egypt's telecommunications system and a metro (underground railway) network in Cairo.

Egypt, which has a major sugarcane industry, is also seeking France's assistance in the construction of a best sugar refinery to meet the country's growing needs.

## King Hassan to visit France

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AFP). — King Hassan of Morocco will pay a four-day state visit to France beginning Nov. 22, the Presidential Palace announced here today.

The visit, at the invitation of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, follows the French president's trip to Morocco in May of 1975, the announcement said.

King Hassan's last state visit to France took place 1963, but the Monarch has made several private trips here in the interim.

## Agnew speaks about Arab viewpoint

[Continued from page 1] Agnew replied to a question about what is being done by Americans

or Arabs to face up to the Zionists' strengths in the U.S. media.

"The Zionist lobby is strong, influential, active, organized and unified. It has been carefully nurtured and built up for over 50 years and it is working in 100 ways every day -- with tax-exempt money. For example, Jewish groups are in constant communication with Christian organisations, under the guise of bringing together the world's religions for more understanding. But there are clear political aims to this. Why is money sent to Israel tax exempt? There's no reason for it, and somebody should file suits to challenge the Jewish organisations in America that are representing a foreign country."

He stressed the theme that the interests of Israel do not always line up clearly with the interests of the United States, and that his criticism is that of a private American concerned about the long-term implications of U.S. policy in the Middle East. He says bluntly: "I feel Israel is a liability to the United States, and we should look carefully at our relations with Israel. We should not accede to every request we get from Israel."

"I'm concerned about what will happen to the United States if we continue to alienate everyone in the Middle East except Israel, and I think United States interests sometimes run counter to Israel's interests. The anti-boycott legislation, for example, is adverse to the interests of the United States. The anti-boycott laws will lose substantial business and jobs for American. The American business com-

munity has started to awaken to the dangers. The anti-boycott laws are irresponsible.

"The Arabs are engaged in an economic boycott that is presented in America as religious and racial discrimination. Because of the blackout of the Arab view, the anti-boycott campaign masquerades under the human rights situation, which it is totally unrelated to. The Jews in America use the boycott technique themselves all the time. They've boycotted by novel, for one thing, and they recently organised a boycott of tourism to Mexico aimed against President Echeverria.

"Mr. Carter made a big issue of unemployment during his campaign, and I suggest he should look into the effects of the anti-boycott laws on jobs. These laws are totally destructive to private business' efforts to create more jobs."

"I've seen that the Arab World, especially the moderate states, wants to do business with the United States -- in terms of both trade and diplomacy. The Arabs have made every effort to stress this fact, but how long will this continue if we make it hard for them to do business with us? The Arabs don't need American technology. They can get it from Europe or Japan; but it is in the interests of Americans to supply this technology to the Arab World. I feel there is a great danger that if the U.S. tilt to Israel becomes more pronounced, some of the Arab nations aligned with the U.S. will put immense pressures on the moderate Arab leaders to see the bad intentions of the Americans. If we let the whole Arab World slide into the lap of the Soviet Union, we'll have a very bad situation."

Mr. Agnew suggested that the

re is really "no effective way" quickly counter the Zionist lobby in the United States, and that I did not foresee any moves by it United States to "pressure" Israel to move towards a negotiated settlement with the Palestinians or the Arabs.

He suggested that the American people were far too poorly informed about the Middle East to act as a pressure group for government action, and that there is dire need for action in the information field by the Arabs and Arab-Americans in the United States.

He said there is "a growing understanding of the Palestinian question" in the U.S., but that if American view of the PLO is "too fused."

"The PLO in American mind is a Marxist organisation or a terrorist group, which is not helpful. That image rebounds greatly to the benefit of the Zionists," Mr. Agnew commented.

Asked about his views on President-elect Carter, the former president said he did not have contacts with him but hoped Carter "would take a fresh look and make up his own mind about the Middle East, and that he would make a trip there in the near future to observe and hear first hand for himself."

How would the Israelis be expected to go to work on the new president?

"There won't be any overt pressure. The Israelis are too sophisticated for that. Mr. Carter will be briefed by foreign policy experts and he will probably receive a status quo of U.S. foreign policy. It's unrealistic to think he'll receive anything different. He's a very intelligent man, but inexperienced, as most presidents are foreign policy when they take office. He has the ability to learn though, and I hope he will resist the usual patterns of influence."

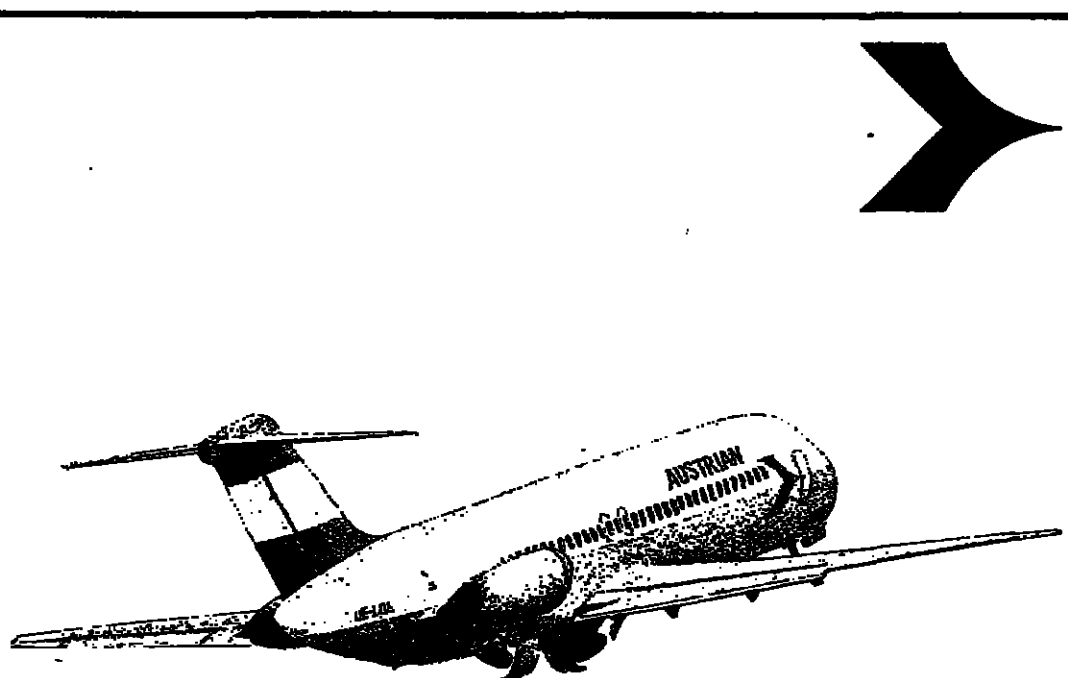
What impressions about peace had Mr. Agnew been left with from his regular talks with Arab leaders during the past several years?

"I have sensed among modern Arab leaders a recognition of a fait accompli of Israel's existence. I believe the Arabs are willing to start on the assumption that Israel as a state exists and will exist, the principle that Israel is the state. This tacit agreement means there is a chance for peace and represents large steps forward from the situation we had several years ago. The difficulty in peace is that Israel is being asked to sacrifice something tangible, in for promises from the other side. That's the fundamental difficulty in reaching a peace agreement."

Mr. Agnew declined to spell out his personal ideas about the shape of a possible final peace pact, saying this would be "inappropriate" for him to do as a private businessman who represents American companies in Europe, Middle East and the Far East.

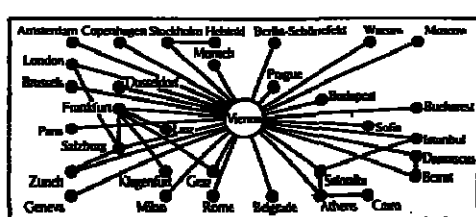
He also declined to talk about his business activities in the Middle East.

Mr. Agnew was here for the days on a private visit to the Majesty King Hussein.



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The Pension Fund and the Jordan Hotels & Tourism Co. Ltd. are planning to construct a commercial complex, consisting of offices, apartments, shopping areas and parking facilities, at a site located in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel facing Prince Mohammad Street. The total area of the complex is about 30,000 square metres.

Interested local and or international consultant firms for the design, preparation of tender document, supervision of construction and making a marketing survey for the complex are invited to apply for qualification to receive the "scope of work of the project". The application should include documents to show the firm experience and staff qualifications.

The letter of application accompanied by the necessary documents should be submitted to the office of the Pension Fund, located at "Tala Centre" (near the Housing Bank / Jabal Amman), P.O. Box 3294, not later than Dec. 8, 1976.

## Syrian troops

[Continued from page 1] former president Camille Chamoun, both indicated doubts whether the peace force would leave when Lebanon's leaders want the troops to go.

The leftist Lebanese Arab Army (LAA) said in a communique broadcast by Beirut Radio that its troops killed 18 rightists in clashes last night in the Bim Jball area of south Lebanon.

The statement said the rightwing forces were backed by Israeli artillery fire which was returned by the LAA.

The LAA which broke away from the Lebanese army during the civil war, said it suffered no losses in the fighting.

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